An Abstract of the More Important in the presence of the enemy. Proceedings in Both Houses.

TUESDAY, FEB. 7.

In the Senate, President pro tem Ingalls pretrict praying for prohibition; remonstrating duty. is abolished; for the appointment of a commispriesthood of the Roman Church on account of | tion for pensions. for the abolition of internal-revenue taxes on | marines the terms of the law in reference to

The Senate resumed the consideration of the President's message to the Committee on Fi- legislation. nance, and Senator Platt made an argument sgainst that document which, he claimed, meant the absolute and final destruction of the protective system and practically an absolute he wanted to put it on record that cheap raw materials were the badge of poverty the world ore from Spain, Algeria, Cuba, Elba; lumber from Canada; coal from Nova Scotia, and salt from Turk's Island on the free list, which would mean the destruction of \$300,000,000 of American capital and taking away the employment of 200,000 to 350,000 American workmen. We had a production of manufactured goods equal to \$6,000,000,000 in the United States. The was that he might buy foreign products. It was admitted, and there is no free-trader but what would admit, that one-tenth of our production would come from abroad under a destruction of the protective system. That is \$600,000,000 a year that we give up of our own market. It meant the destruction of one-tenth of the capital employed in manufacturing enterprises; the throwing out of employment permanently, onetenth of the artisans employed in manufacturing operations, and sending them to the farm or the poorhouse. It was a pitiful privilege that the President offered the manufacturers of the United States. They were to get raw materials, but they would have to go from home to find a market for their manufactured prodpets. Foreign trade was desirable, but it is not worth obtaining at the sacrifice of the trade of this country, which was the marvel of God's own civilization, and to give up a tenth or a twentieth of it in the hope that we might in some way compensate ourselves by getting the markets of the world, as they are called, was the hight of felly and absurdity. We were not going to sell our goods in England, France, Belgium, Germany or Holland, in competition with the foreign manufacturers. Freight and factorage were against us. We were not going to sell in English lands where she holds them by the strong power of her army. Our only hope was South America; and if we could get all the trade of South America, it would not be 6 per cent, of our home market.

Washington Territory Indian war claims for than mining communities. the suppression of the Indians in 1855-'56. The money to whom it was owing. At the conclu- whether they were for the importer's own sion of his speech the bill, on Senator Dolph's use or for sale; which was passed. motion, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the House, Mr. Kelley (Pa.) asked unanimous consent for the printing in the Record of the petition which he sent to the desk representing 199 woolen and worsted mills located in 12 of the States of the Union, and a large number of the merchants of New York asking for the passage of the resolution providing for the classification of worsted cloth as woolen cloth. The petition says that this will "wipe out a distinction between goods which are of the same kind as regards material and cost of production, and dispose of a discrimination between products which is absolutely destructive in its effects, and which no one, protectionist, tariff refermer, or free-trader holds should be tolerated for a moment." The petition says it takes four pounds of wool to make a pound of cloth, hence the American manufacturer pays a duty of 10 cents a hound-10 cents, while the foreign manufacturer in everything pays an erimination against the American manufacturer of about 41 cents a pound.

Mr. Landes called up the resolution and rereacy in regard to the limit to the issue of act of 1878 fixes the amount of greenbacks to the Treasury was requested to inform the what percentage of such notes were in actual existence now, and what legislation was necessary to maintain said circulation at the lawful

Mr. Weaver denied that there was any limit fixed to the issue; but there was a limit fixed to the destruction of legal-tender notes. The law of Feb. 8, 1878, provided that the Treasury Department should not destroy any more of them, and the law left the amount of legal-tender notes at \$346,009,000. Mr. Anderson said that the point he had in

his mind was the minimum limit. The limit might be a maximum or a minimum, and the law in question only fixed the minimum limit. Mr. Weaver said that the law fixed no limit whatever, except that it took away from the Treasury Department the power to destroy legal-tender notes.

Mr. Randall said the Government had never reduced, so far as his knowledge extended, the amount of legal-tender notes below the \$346,-008,000. The Government had reissued worn and defaced notes, keeping always within the limit. What amount of the greenbacks has did not matter what that amount might be, the Government would have the authority to issue, if they knew of the destruction of any portion of the issue up to the aggregate of \$346,000,000. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Seney, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back adversely the joint resolation proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Gear, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back adversely the bill for the relief of Marcus A. Reno.

Mr. Maish, from the Committee on Military

Affairs, reported back with a favorable recommendation the bill (H. R. 5239) for the relief of Maj.-Gen. W. W. Averell; which was referred | taken until that time. to the Committee of the Whole House on the Private Calendar.

Cashier, Teller, Clerk or Agent of any associaculation notes without authority from the Directors, or in any way injures or defrauds the association. This was amended, the amendment proposed being to punish making false entries, reports or statements to the Controller of the Currency, or the suppression or conceal-

The hill was passed as amended.

amendment of the internal-revenue laws, which | which books he could not give away. He could | markable, he said, that the women seemed (in changes those now in force so as to permit the not trade them off. He could not dispose of the report he was reading from) to be in charge present minimum, which is one month's im- asked a dealer in second-hand books to make a that there was no honest purpose to complete

the Navy, from rolls or other satisfactory evi- River.

thorized to remove the charge of desertion; provided that no such appointed or enlisted man shall be relieved under this section who, not being sick or wounded, left his command, without proper authority, while the same was

fore the expiration of his term of enlistment, against the admission of Utah until polygamy | Mr. McMillin opposed the bill, because it

surjcular confession, and a petition from the Mr. Boutelle explained that the entire bill

Mr. Cox advocated the bill because it was an resolution of Senator Sherman to refer the advance in favor of general against special

> Mr. Hooker (Miss.) reported back the bill authorizing the President to appoint Alfred

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8. In the Senate, Senator Stewart asked that the unanimous consent of the house be given to proceed to the consideration of the bill authorizing the sale of certain mineral lands to aliens. object of the free-trader in reducing the duties He said that the bill applied only to the mineral lands acquired under our mineral-land laws which guarded them very thoroughly against monopolies, and the foreign capital that had been invested in developing them in the last 30 years was beneficial. Foreign capitalists had probably expended more money than they had taken out of them. It was a business where the owners had to employ a great many people and spend a large amount of money, and whether they were foreigners or natives made no difference. There was a universal desire among those familiar with the subject that the mines be exempted from the operation of the alien land law.

Senator Mitchell supported the bill, and said that he believed it had been strongly advocated by every one of the present Governors of the Territories, with one exception, and that there could be no objection to it.

Senator McPherson was not conversant with the mineral-land laws, but understood that they were very important. He thought if this amendment should pass, foreign capitalists would come in and purchase large tracts of land which possess vast mineral wealth, and hold them away from the occupancy of citizens. It was an abandonment of the principle intended to be embodied in the law passed last year in respect to restricting the ownership of lands of the United States to actual settlers and citizens of the United States.

Senator Stewart denied that there was any possibility of monopoly in the mining lands. The Senator Dolph called up the bill for the pay- laws guard against such things, and there were ment of the unpaid balance on Oregon and no communities more jealous of monopoly

Senator Spooner called up the bill which auamount appropriated was \$3,296,658.81, and he | thorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to remade an extended argument in favor of the mit the duties which have been collected passage of the bill and the payment of this on animals imported for breeding purposes,

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Blair Educational Bill, the pending question being the amend-

ment proposed by Senator Plumb. Senator Call made an argument in favor of it controverting the constitutional opposition of the assailants of the bill. He said that every appropriation bill was chock full of appropriations giving money for purposes outside of the enumerated powers of the Constitution, and he cited Mr. Calhoun supporting an extension of Congressional power such as is contemplated by

Senator Reagan denied that the general welfare clause was a delegation of power, and that the commentators from Justice Story down supported that view.

Senator George admitted the proposition of the Senator from Texas, but affirmed that no decision of the Supreme Court limited the power as stated. On the contrary, as stated by the Senator from Florida, the uniform conad valorem of only 35) cents, making a dis- struction of that clause of the Constitution, from a very early period down to the present time, was that while Congress could not legislate so as to acquire jurisdiction over a port from the Committee on Banking and Cur- matter, under those words it might legislate by appropriating money to objects outside of the greenbacks. This resolution recited that the enumerated clauses of the Constitution. That was the proposition upon which the friends of be issued at \$346,681,016, and the Secretary of the bill stood. It was a power that was used every day in Congress. The last appropriation House, if it was within his knowledge, whether | bill was chock full of appropriations giving | any portion of the said amount had been lost | money to purposes outside of the enumerated or destroyed, the probable amount of such loss, | powers of the Constitution, and these had been practice of the country from the beginning down to the present time.

Senator Reagan said that he did not know that Mr. Calhoun ever distinctly repudiated the language and the construction of that clause, as had been attributed to him, but his whole after-life was a general repudiation of that doctrine. The Senator reaffirmed that the commentators of the Constitution had uniformly opposed such exercise of power as was

Senator George said that while he had not the book with him, he would undertake to prove that Judge Story bad distinctly and unequivocally aunounced the doctrine that the power to appropriate money was not confined to the powers enumerated in the Constitution. Senator Call said that he did not think that the doctrine of the Senator from Texas had a right to consideration, because he had voted at the present session and had voted every year in denial of it, and every other man who has been in Congress had done so; he had voted for internal improvements, and knew that the been destroyed is a pertinent inquiry; but it great statesmen Madison and Calhoun denied entirely the power as it is now exercised. Senator Reagan said that there was a broad distinction between the purposes of this bill

> rivers and harbors. A dispute followed, with several Senators upon the floor at once, which was terminated by the call to order by the President and the statement that the Senator from Florida was entitled to the floor and it could not be taken from him without his consent.

It was decided that the debate should extend until 3 o'clock the next Wednesday afternoon, when a vote should be taken upon it and its amendments, and that no vote should be

The Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Ford (Mich.) presented a Mr. Culberson called up the bill to amend the petition signed by 140 furniture manufacturers of 14 different States of the Union, asking that postoffice, and yet one of the New York newssection of the Revised Statutes which provides of 14 different States of the Union, asking that postoffice, and yet one of the New York newsfor the punishment of the President, Director, the tariff on French plate-glass be reduced, papers, the other day, had devoted an entire and that coal, burlaps, German lookingglass tion who embezzles funds or credits, puts in cir. | plates, sponges, etc., be placed on the free list. | A number of bills were taken from the private Calendar, considered and disposed of.

The House adjourned. THURSDAY, FEB. 9.

ment of any material facts with the intent to lution for the disposition of undistributed cop- Washington over \$38,000. deceive the Controller. Under the existing | ies of the Records of the Rebellion, the reports | law an officer of a National Bank, if he de- of the 10th Census, and the Reports of the is?" crives the Bank Examiner, is liable to a pen- Public Lands Commissioner. The resolution alty, but if he colludes with the Bank Ex- gave rise to a discussion, in the course of which aminer to deceive the Controller of the Cur- Senator Vest gave expression to his ideas as to tion is begun, more than the sum of money zency he is not subject to a penalty. To sup- the value of the publications of the Govern- originally appropriated for the building." He Ply this amission is the sole purpose of the pend- ment Printing Office. He said he had a room Mr. Henderson (N. C.) reported a bill for the in calf at the expense of the Government, sculptor and four women. It was very re-Judge to impose punishments less than the them unless he put them in the fire, He had of horses and carts. He declared his belief prisonment and \$100 fine. The bill gives the | bid for them, and the offer was a dollar for the | that building within the contemplation of the Judge the power to impose any punishment lot, the dealer thinking that the offer was a act of Congress.

dence, that any such appointed or enlisted man | Senator Platt said that one of the plagues of Berved faithfully until the expiration of his his Senatorial life was trying to find some means | the Interior, the Librarian of Congress and the term of enlistment, or until the 1st day of May, for a careful distribution of the public books

It also empowers the Secretary to remove the charge where any man, after such charge of demany as they were willing to take.

until mustered out, or, while so absent, and be- Senator Vest's statement was the best argu- the rotten cement. ment he had heard for the passage of the died from wounds, injury, or disease received | Blair Educational Bill; by Senator Aldrich, | Plumb, promised to explain everything to the mented petitions from the citizens of the Dis- or contracted in the service and in the line of who suggested that the Senators from the satisfaction of the Senate. States interested in commerce and navigation would be glad to take all Senator Vest's docuseemed to be so far-reaching in its effects; not | ments on those subjects; by Senator Vest, who cion to examine into the charges against the only going to back pay, but laying the founda- declined to contribute, directly or indirectly, to the campaign funds of the Republican party; by Senator Hawley, who thought there should Woman's Christian Union of Kansas praying and amendment applied to the soldiers and be a hall of records-a large fire-proof building-provided as a store-house for the docusending some public documents; and by Senaator Call, who thought it easy to limit the pub- between the United States and the Republics The amendments were agreed to and the bill | lication of documents which were not of much | of Mexico, Central and South America, and the public interest. An allusion by Senator Sauls- | Empire of Brazil. House Calendar. bury to "the President's message and accomfree trade. He said, among other things, that | Pleasonton as Brigadier-General on the retired | people took no interest in created much amusement on the Republican side of the Chamber. Mr. Warner introduced a bill for the appoint- | Finally the joint resolution was passed. It | ing the subsidized railroads to maintain and over. He did not want wool from Australia; iron ment of a commission on the reform of orthogore from Spain, Algeria, Cuba, Elba; lumber raphy.

ment of a commission on the reform of orthogore mentioned (of the quota of ex-Members) to the mentioned (of credit of their successors in the 50th Congress; yet unsupplied.

Members of the 47th Congress. [The reason for | right to interfere with existing contracts. the resolution was a statement made in the discussion as to public documents that the Secre- sion will probably be resumed Saturday. tary of War had declined to give such information to Senators interested in obtaining it.] Senator Plumb's resolution as to inefficient postal service went over.

The next resolution was that offered by Senator Riddleberger to consider the extradition treaty with Great Britain in open session. Senator Riddleberger said that he heard it suggested by Senators around him that there was no occasion for further consideration of that matter, and he thought they were probably right. He thought that the British lion's tail had been twisted by a vote of 23 to 21, and he only wished to state this fact now in open ses-

[Senator Riddleberger's allusion was to the vote in secret session by which the consideration of the treaty was postponed to next De-

The next resolution was that offered by Senator Riddleberger to amend Rule 37, so as to have executive business considered in open

Senator Riddleberger said he had offered the resolution looking to a change of rules, under which change he thought he could get the socalled British treaty considered in open session. or insufficient appropriations. Further remarks by Senator Riddleberger | The committee reported an amendment add-Virginia was constantly and defiantly violating

the rules of the Senate. "I did not hear the remark of the Senator from Connecticut," said Senator Riddleberger. "I make the point of order," said Senator Hawley, "that the Senator's remarks are out of order, because they are a conscious and willful defiance of the rules of this body, which he

has taken an oath to support." "The Senator from Virginia," said the presiding officer, "will not be permitted to take up any matter of executive business when the doors of the Senate Chamber are open."

"I wanted to ask the Chair," Senator Riddleberger went on to explain, "to listen to what I said-that I wanted the resolution disposed of.

Further remarks were summarily cut off by the Presiding Officer instructing the Clerk to read the next resolution. The Blair bill, being taken up as the unfin-

circumstances."

ished business, was laid aside after a statement by Senator Hawley that he wished to speak upon it next Tuesday, and that another Senator wished to speak upon it next Monday. The bill to authorize the sale to aliens of certain mineral lands was then taken up, and after a discussion turning principally upon the fact that none of the three Democratic members of

the Committee on Mines and Mining were present when the bill was under consideration in committee, and that the four Republican members of it-Messrs. Stewart, Jones (Nev.), Mitchell and Teller-were all from "one corner." as Senator Beck put it, a motion was made by Senstor Jones (Ark.) to refer it to the Committee on Public Lands. That motion was afterward withdrawn, lest it might be regarded as a reflection on the Committee on Mines and sanctioned by Mr. Calhoun, and by the uniform | Mining, and Senator Edmunds moved to recommit the bill to that committee.

The discussion was continued on the bill under the motion to recommit. Senator Edmunds suggested that he could see no reason why a distinction should be made between mineral lands and agricultural lands, and saying (somewhat pointedly) that if he wanted to obtain political influence he would prefer to be a mine owner rather than the owner of the adjacent townships; and Senator Reagan arguing that there was a strong popular sentiment to which the act of last session, prohibiting the alien ownership of lands in the Territories, was a response. He would regret any abridgment of the provisions of that act.

The bill was opposed by Senator Plumb. Senator Stewart replied to these and other

The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Mines and Mining. Senator Vest, from the Committee on Public Buildings, stated in reply to a question from Senator Edmunds as to the aggregate amount of the bill for that purpose now before that committee, that he was unable to furnish the information, but that the tariff bill and the Blair bill would sink into insignificance as compared with the estimates for public build-

and the appropriation for the improvement of Senator Hale condemned the practice of increasing the sums appropriated for the erection of public buildings, and Senator Dawes, after mentioning several of the more prominent cases, said that every man connected with such increases of expenditure should be indicted. Until somebody was indicted and made to realize that the law was made to be obeyed by officials the evil would not cease.

Senator Call referred sarcastically to these spasms of economy which always occurred in connection with small States.

Senator Plumb gave his hearty indorsement to the remarks of Senator Call. The city of column to the abuse of Congress for appropriating a few hundred thousand dollars for buildings in other parts of the country. He gave some amusing illustrations of how money appropriated for public buildings is wasted, on the principle, he said, of "a dollar for the dress In the Senate, Senator Manderson, from the and \$10 for the trimmings." There had been Committee on Printing, reported a joint reso- last year spent on the new library building in Senator Dawes. "The place where the hole

Senator Plumb. "Yes. The hole is a large one and will carry into it, before the construcproceeded to read a list of the employes of the in Washington in which there were several library building, including a janitor to watch hundred volumes of public documents, bound (he supposed) "this hole in the ground," a

from a nominal one to the highest limit the personal favor to him. The upper portion of the Capitol was crammed to the roof with books, and he had been informed by the Came from the committee.

The discussion was further continued by Senators Stewart, Vest, Hale, Morrill and Voorbeen the Came from the committee.

Architect that if a spark of fire touched that Mr. Boutelle called up the bill to relieved material the gas from it would blow off the iness to reply to every complaint and criticism certain of the enlisted men of the navy and roof. And yet there was a continual stream of on that subject. He felt perfectly secure in marine corps from the charge of desertion. It | these publications pouring out of the Govern- | the integrity of those in whose hands the work provides in all cases where it shall be made to ment Printing Office. The money might as | was. He had, therefore, felt no panic and no appear, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of | well be taken and thrown into the Potomac | haste in regard to the changes made. The law placed control of the building in the hands of three men as commissioners-the Secretary of Architect of the Capitol. The work had been A. D. ISGS, or was prevented from completing his term of service by reason of wounds received or discase contracted in the line of duty. but who, by reason of absence from his command at the time he became cutified to his discharge from the service, he shall be an discharge from the service, he shall be an discharge from the service, he shall be an described distribution of the public books and distribution of the public books delayed by a controversy with the contractor the first of the Capitol. The work had been delayed by a controversy with the contractor the first of the Capitol. The work had been delayed by a controversy with the contractor for cement, who had furnished material that had been properly rejected by Mr. Smithmeyer, the architect. This controversy had arisen when there were porhaps 60 working days before the setting in of Winter, and had delayed the work to that extent only. Mr. Spofford,

waste in that direction, but his experience was the Librarian, was known to every Senator, not like that of the Senator from Missouri. He | and was the best informed man on the subject, (Teller) represented a community that was and it was too much to say (as the Senator largely without library facilities, and he be- from Kansas had said) that there was no honlieved that there was not a book published by rest purpose to execute the work. The archithe Government which the people of Colorado | tect of the Capitol and the architect of the were not willing to take, and he never had as | Library might differ on some questions, but the Library Commission-composed of Mr. Lasertion or absence without leave, voluntarily returned to and served in the line of his duty by Senator Manderson, who suggested that tained Mr. Smithmeyer in all his objections to

> Senator Voorhees, after a little talk with Mr. The Senate then proceeded to executive busi-

ness, and adjourned till Monday.

In the house, Mr. Bland (Mo.), on behalf of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, called up and the House passed a bill to discontinue the coinage of the 3-cent piece. Mr. McCreary (Ky.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution auments of the various Departments; by Senator | thorizing the President to arrange a conference Saulsbury, who said he was often ashamed at for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations

Bills were passed for the protection of girls panying documents" as something which the | in the District of Columbia, and relating to the record of wills in the District of Columbia. The next bill on the Calendar was that requir-

The bill was thoroughly discussed by Mr. Dockery (Mo.); Mr. Anderson (Kan.), who stigand in the case of ex-Members who have no matized the great telegraph and railroad finandirect successors (on account of changes of cier as "the most unscrupulous pirate of the boundaries in congressional districts) the copies | century, Jayhawk Gould," and who said that are to be sold at cost or distributed to libraries | "the people of the country were praying for relief from the bowelless, merciless grind of Senator Manderson offered a resolution the most extravagant, enormous, unscrupulous, which was laid over) directing the Secretary | piratical set of incorporated secondrels on the of War to furnish to Senators who might ask it | continent"; Dunham (Ill.) and others, and the certain information as to the distribution of | company was defended by Mr. White (N. Y.) copies of Records of the Rebellion by order of | who argued that Congress had no constitutional The matter then went over, and the discus-

> The House then, at 4:40, adjourned. FRIDAY, FEB. 10. In the House, Mr. Allen (Miss.) asked unanimous consent to proceed to the immediate consideration of the bill granting the right of way

> through the Indian Territory to the Choctaw Railroad Co. Mr. Holman reserved his right of objection, and Mr. Allen proceeded to explain the provisions of the bill, first stating that the Committee on Indian Affairs believed the construction of railroads in the Indian Territory should be encouraged.

The previous question was then ordered and the bill was passed.

Mr. Anderson (Ill.) from the Postoffice Committee, reported favorably Mr. Perkins's resolution directing the Postmaster-General to inquire into and inform the House of the cause and foundation for the grievances complained of in a Kansas newspaper regarding Western mail service, and to inform the House whether the almost universal complaint prevailing in the West against the present unsatisfactory mail service results from the employment of inexperienced and incapable employes

were cut off by Senator Hawley, who rose to a ing to the resolution that the Postmaster-Genpoint of order, and said that the Senator from | eral be directed to further inquire and inform the House what, if any, improvements and extensions have been made in the mail service of the West during the last two years.

Mr. Dockery (Mo.) said he did not care to discuss the merits of the resolution, but would say, however, that the Postoffice Department, the committee and the Democratic side of the House courted the fullest investigation, and he was confident that investigation would show that the postal service was as efficient, if not more so, than at any time in its history. Mr. Perkins (of Kan.) wanted all of the facts before the House. If the bad service was the fault of the House in consequence of inadequate appropriations, he desired to know it, and if it was the fault of the administration But I do not propose, here or anywhere else, to that should be made known. The resolution be called out of order at all times and under all had been approved on the 23d of last month and under the rules should have been reported last week. In that particular the Postoffice Committee was almost as unsatisfactory as the mail service. The resolution was not political and the complaints are from Democrats and Republicans alike. When the time came he would undertake to show they were well

The resolution was finally adopted after the insertion of an amendment offered by Mr. Holmes, by inserting the word "alleged" be-

fore the word "complaint." Mr. Jones, of Alabama, reported favorably from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors the resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the alleged obstruction of the Wabash River by a bridge of the Louisville and Evansville Railroad Company. A number of reports on private bills were presented and the House began the considera-

tion of bills on the private calendar. The House adjourned until Monday.

Must Have Something to Begin On. [Concord (N. H.) Monitor.] A lawyer told this story of another prominent Concord lawyer, now dead, the other day: An old man was on the witness stand, and was being cross-examined by the lawyer alluded to.

"You say you are a doctor, sir." "Yes, sir; yes, sir." "What kind of a doctor?" "I makes intment, sir. I makes intment, sir.

makes intment." "What's your ointment good for?" "It's good to rub on the head to strengthen

the mind. "What effect would it have if you were to rub some of it on my head?" "None at all, sir, none at all. We have to have something to start with.'



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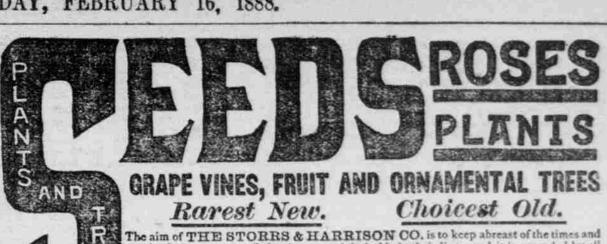
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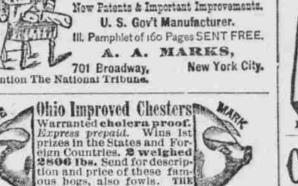
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1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by Prize are.

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3,136 Prizes are show that color you prefer, send waist, inside legandhip measure, together with \$3 and \$5 prizes of \$100 decided by Prize are.

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3,136 Prizes are show that color you prefer, send waist, inside legandhip measure, together with \$3 and \$5 prizes are.

3,136 Prizes, amounting to prize are. er for that spring suit, For any cause, we refund money upon return of goods. The American Express Co. (capital \$20,000,000), will cheerfully reply to any one writing to their Boston

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO., 18 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.



GOOD NEWS TO LADIES! Greatest inducements ever of ferca. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P.O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vescy St., New York





OUT THIS OUT and return to me with 10 cts. silof goods that will bring you in more money in one month than anything else in America. Absolute certainty. Needs no capital. G. M. HANSON, Chicago, Ill. Mention The National Tribune.

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UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take

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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the ar-

rangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly

Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Com-

pany, and in person manage and control the Draw-

ings themselves, and that the same are conducted

with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all

parties, and we authorize the Company to use this

certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures at-

March, June, September and December).

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

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GRAND QUARTERLY DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 13, 1888,

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 109,990 Tickets at Twenty Bollars each. flaives 810; Quarters 85; Teaths \$2; Twentieths S1.

LIST OF PRIZES. PRIZE OF \$000,000 is ... 25,000 25,000 50,000 100:000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to 100 Prizes of 2000 approximating to

100 Prize of \$300 approximating to \$50,000 Prize are..... 29,000 1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by \$500,000 Prize are 1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by\$100,000 100,000 100,000 .81,055,000 For Club Rates or any further information, apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

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REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beau-regard and Early, who are in charge the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness an that the chances are all equal, and that no one dy divine what number will draw a Prize. REMEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANK'S of New Orleans and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

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WEALTH. THE LAND OF FLOWERS, OF ORANGE GROVES, OF PERPETUAL SUMMER! HEALTHY, PROS-PEROUS, DELICHTFUL! NATURE'S SANITARIUM! THE GRANDEST COLONIZATION ENTERPRISE EVER OFFERED TO A HOME-LOVING PEOPLE. THE PEOPLE'S HOMESTEAD CO. Offers you a Beautiful House Lot, Cottage Site or Grange Grove FREE.

WARRANTY DEED, FREE OF INCUMBRANCE. TITLE PERFECT. LAND AND LOCATION UNEXCELLED. This Company own and control 20,000 neres of land in Marion County, Florida, 187 feet above the sen level, and consisting of high, dry, rolling, fertile pine fand.

To enhance the value of all this land by large and diversified ownership, the Company propose to give away a portion of this property in cettage sites, and five, tea, twenty and forty acre tracts, suitable for orange grove and vegetable culture, and to those who accept this offer and send their name and address we will send a numbered

the deed executed if the location or land does not suit you and the 25 cts, expense will be returned in such case. But it is hoped you will accept this proposition in the spirit in which lits presented, that of securing property for youngelf or children, which must have a will send and forty acre tracts, suitable for orange grove and vegetable culture, and to year by reason of apple settlement and improvements.

All our lands are located in and around LEROY.

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which entitles the holder to one of the following tracts as specified: 40 ACRE TRACTS, 20 ACRE TRACTS, 10 ACRE TRACTS, 5 ACRE TRACTS, COTTAGE SITES AND BUSINESS LOTS. The above tracts, cottage sites and business lots consist of about one half our lands. By giving away one-half and reserving the balance, we expect the price to quadruple within a year, as many will undoubtedly settle and improve, although this is optional the land being given free, with no conditions as to settle-

With no preferences.

HO CHARGE FOR THE LAND

After you have received your bond, if you will fill and the second and the secon

All our lands are located in and ground LEROY, MARION CO., FLORIDA, ten miles from Occili, the county seat, a thriving town of 3.500 inhabitants. It is all high, dry, rolling pine land, free from wet space, and one of the healthest locations in Florida. The ILVER SPRINGS, OCALA & GULF RAILROAD, runs through it.
Mr. A. P. Mann, Jr., General Manager
of this railroad, in speaking of this land,

"I should think \$5,000 no extraordinary price for our one-half interest of only | aif and reserving the balance, we expect and quadruple within a year, as many will undoubted quadruple within a year, as many will undoubted the land being given free, with no conditions as to settle ment or improvements.

This land will be allotted as applications are received. In A FAIR AND EQUITABLE MANNER, and with no preferences.

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In a guidance of the property of the propert 160 acres so favorably situated, for a town with a handsome and ornamental depot already established, and such fine prospects of local importance. It is all high, dry, rolling and fertile pine land, and fitteen for 1001 touch head for 100, forty for 3000. 160 acres so favorably situated, for a town with a handsome and ornamental depot

FAGIO County is one of the richest FAGIO, counties to Florida; emtains excellent crauge gast lemen erep of the State. LERGY

ger S. S., O. & C. R. R.; BAKUR & ADAMS ABSTRACT COMPANY; JAMES L. WHITE Ex-County Surveyor.